few if any other departments of Governmen

is the idea of regarding the publicus customers

course this result affected the steamers as well

as the salling vessels. In a great export year like 1850, the salling vessels sometimes may ket cargoes from the lack of available steam-

ers. But the general result seems to be that

steam is stead ly and rapidly driving out sail

there will remain a certain portion of the car-

Barrow expedition can no doubt be relieved

without difficulty, it being established where

necess is always easy at some time during the

summer from the open ocean. But it is possi-

ble that the other relief party, designed to

bring back Lieut, Gm.ELY, may itself be com

peiled to winter far north, both parties 'return-

ing together next year. In any case, a feeling

of public satisfaction will be experienced if

the signal parties and their rescuers all get

Although the Goulais of Paris fancied the

French museum project here would fascinate

the city of New York, which is so have of places

or means of amusement, it is proper to sup-

pose that the men who are risking their money

are aware what this city possesses or lacks it

that line. Probably no city in the world has so

many theatres in proportion to its population

London, three times its size, has only about

dozen more theatres than New York. Many

people fear that in another year we shall be to

well supplied with opera houses. As for variety

halls, concert rooms, and cheap museums and

beer gardens, these are a-plenty. The pros-

pectus of the French museum is unique; Paris

paintings and fashions, wax works, a garden, and a cellar full of the horrors of capital pun-

power in the grain trade, though of

rying trade for the latter.

to be attracted, so constantly kept in mind.



THURSDAY, MARCH 22, 1883.

Bunnell's Museum—Browlway and 9th at Commopol tun 1 heater—The Long Strike Indy's Theatre-1-8.
Fifth Avenue Theatre-The Ray of terned Opera House—The Cost on Brothest. Clobe Dime Museum—22 Boxery Euverly's Thentee Sherie.
Madison Square Ehente - Your Mrs Wistirop.
Nishies Goeden Pritz in English on Irelant
Son Francisco Ministrats - Brostway and 22th at. Standar I Theatre-H. M. S. Pinsine. Thutte Theater-The Seamstreet The Casina-La Jobs Paraments
Thentre Comique - Medjey's inflation
Tony Posto 's Thentre - filles Terior
Union Squees Theatre - A Parison Ron Window Incarressan'l of Piece.

A Receiver-General for the Democratic

The report of the Senate Insurance Committeee on Receiverships is not a creditable production. All the information which was needed as a guide for wise legislation on the subject, had been obtained by the Assembly Investigating Committee in 1882. The evidence taken before that committee clearly disclosed the evils to be remedled, and the present report adds little or nothing of value to the knowledge which the Legislature already possessed. Indeed, the whole document is discredited by the fact that it originally contained a conspicuous error to the extent of hundreds of thou-ands of dotlars in respect to one of the best-managed

receiverships under consideration. But it is in the recommendation with which it concludes that this report is most objectionable. A Department of Insolvent Corporations is to be created, and to be sustained by a tax of one per cent, per annum upon the capital of every bank, savings bank, and trust company in this State. At the head of the department is to be a Receiver-General. appointed by the Governor for a term of three years, and compensated by a salary of \$10,000 a year. He will enjoy not only high pay but extensive patronage. The affairs of insolvent corporations cannot be wound up, even on the most economical system, with out the employment of numerous deputies, assistants, and clerks; and the office, if estab lished, is almost certain to become an important centre of political influence.

Perhaps the fact that a Receiver-General might pervert his powers to political purposes would not alone suffice as a reason for refusing to create the office, if such an office were really needed to secure the proper administration of insolvent corporations. But it is not needed. The regulation of the present system by the enactment of a statute such as was suggested in THE SUN last year, would almost certainly put an end to the abuses which the various investigations have revealed; and if the Legislature had been in earnest on this subject, it would long ago have passed some one of the numerous bills before it which are based substantially on our suggestions. Their enactment would not involve any interference with the constitutional powers of the courts, or the creation of any new office, or the impo-

sition of any new tax. If the majority in the Legislature persist in creating new offices which the public service does not require, they might as well choose a Receiver-General to wind up the Democratic party in this State at once, or at all events to withdraw the concern from active business until it can be controlled by men of patriotism and sagacity.

Chandler and the Colored Brother.

One of the more flagrant and mean of the many abuses which have long been notorious in the public service at Washington, is likely to receive a cheek from a recent exposure. The heads of departments, the chiefs of bureaus, and other influential offieers have for many years been in the habit of utilizing the messengers and laborers at- article the dealers may get in place of the tached to their offices for domestic and me- Orange county milk will be as good as that nial service, for carriage drivers, and for which comes from the famous dairy farms of ork at their houses. In fact, th treated mainly as private servants, though paid from the public treasury.

These messengers and laborers are generally colored men, who receive salaries ranging from \$500 to \$1,000 a year. The places are much sought after because, in addition to the good pay, the office is supposed to give a social prestige to the incumbent. The colored brother likes to be on the rolls of a department. He thinks It elevates him, and he knows there will be no hard-work to do.

The messengers are to be seen at all the official dinners, receptions, and entertainments of every kind. The last Treasury investigation showed how freely that thrifty statesman, Mr. Sherman, used them for private service, thereby diminishing his household expenses, and adding the difference to the large surplus of his annual income,

It is plain the number of messengers must be largely excessive in all the departments when they can be diverted in this or fn any other way from the regular duties imposed by law. The committees on appropriations have been constantly imposed upon, in allowing this excess, by accepting the estimates of the Treasury.

The ease which has attracted attention to this subject is that of OLIVER C. BLACK, a respectable and intelligent colored man, recently a laborer in the bureau of Chief Constructor Wilson at Washington. Immedintely after Black's appointment, Wilson directed him to perform domestic service at the residence of the latter. BLACK submitted until Wilson's family assumed to convert him into a regular house servant. He then properly refused to do this work, and when Wilson threatened to dismiss him, he addressed a respectful and manly letter to the Secretary of the Navy on the 9th of February, reciting all the facts of the case and asking for his protection. The only answer he received to this appeal was the following:

"NAVY DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, Feb. 21, 1880. Sin: Your services as laborer in the Bureau of Co. struction and Repair will not be required after this date Very respectfully, WILLIAM E. CHANDLE

"Secretary of the Navy." OLIVER C. BLACK, laborer, Bureau of Construction

If the Secretary of the Navy had posses as nice a sense of official propriety as the laborer Black, he would have removed Constructor Wilson for a gross abuse of his office, in this attempted outrage upon an humble and unprotected subordinate. It is pretty evident the colored brother has no rights which the Secretary of the Navy and his bureau officers feel bound to respect.

The colored people have for years wavered in their confidence for the leaders of the Republican party. They have seen three or four members of their race put in office as representative men, while the great body of voters were treated as inferiors, only fit for menial service, and unworthy of serious consideration. They have been used as mere hewers of wood and drawers of water. A new departure is near at hand. The old delusions are fast wearing off, and | tiee; and Governor BUTLER is too wise and Mr. Chandler has unconsciously helped to | too patriotic to think of being led away into dispel some of them. At the same time the such a perversion. Indeed, nothing of the

ness that the whole machinery of the Gov- course, nothing of the sort would be tolerated ernment at Washington should be turned over to new hands.

The Strike of the Dairy Farmers. The strike among the Orange county milk producers is causing a great deal of annoyance in New York, and yet in general the sympathies of the consumers must be with

the farmers. The men who have large milk routes in the city do a profitable business, and the grocers who deal in milk can make money out of it, even if they sell it pure, and with out any admixture of water. The dairy farmers, however, are forced to take a price for their product which keeps them poor. For milk which is sold at eight cents a quart in town they are now expected to be contenwith three cents a quart. That seems to give too large a proportion of profit to the dealer, and too little to the farmer, who must invest a much larger amount of cap-

ital in the business.

Naturally enough, the producers kick, and fight for botter terms. They have been in a very exasperating situation for a long time, where the seller is obliged to submit to the dictation of the buyer. Not the producer, but the dealer, fixes the price of milk, and insists upon putting it so low that the farmer has up-hid work to get along.

"The New York milk dealers have grow rich, while we have remained poor," say the farmers. "Milk farmers with farms and stock worth \$20,000 are scarcely making a living, while the owner of a New York milk oute, with a few hundred dollars invested in a horse and wagen, is dwelling in comfort and accumulating property. The average milk producer in Orange and the adjoining milk counties does not make at present mor

than 21 per cent, on his invested capital." If that is so, the case of the farmers is un oubtedly a hard one. No wonder they are striking and trying to so reduce the milk upply of the city that the dealers will be forced to submit to their terms. Those terms do not seem unreasonable. The immediate cause of the strike was the refusal of certain New York dealers to pay three and a half cents a quart in March, a price previously stablished for that month. They would give only three cents. But the dealers declare that the striking

farmers can annoy them for only a very brief time, even if they persist in carrying out a plan they have adopted of spilling milk sent to the stations for transportation to the city, preferring to become liable for its value rather than that their project for cutting of the supply should miscarry. In the first place, the dealers say that the production of milk within a radius of one hundred miles from New York is much more than enough to supply the demand, and that it will be easy to get all the milk they want after a little time from other counties than those which are now affected by the strike. They naturally are convinced that the policy of inimidation adopted by the farmers will not ong work. The waste of milk by spilling it from the cans intended for shipment will not go on many days.

The trouble about holding the farmers to gether in any such movement is that they are very much scattered, and some of the: have made contracts to supply milk which their notions of fair dealing will not allow hem to break. Besides, the country creamries are anxious to send along their supply The dealers, therefore, profess confidence in their ability to keep the upper hand.

So far as consumers are concerned, their nterests are not involved in the fight, except o long as an actual scarcity of milk l brought about by the strike. The dealers do not let them, fix the price they shall pay as they themselves do the price at which the farmers shall sell them the milk. If the farmers are not well organized, the dealers are: and they do not lower their charge to the individual consumer because they get the milk for less.

But the people of the city have a deep concern in the quality of the milk sent to New York, and we very much doubt if the that region. Already the greed of ers leads them to water their milk, and, in spite of every precaution of the Health Department, skimmed milk, of which the cream has been used by creameries, is sold, to the great injury of children. Yet the price at which the dealers get milk, even if it be put at the very moderate figure for which the farmers are lighting, gives them ample profit in the unskimmed and unwatered article.

A Governor who Practises Law.

There appears to have been some discus sion in Boston respecting the persistency of Gen. BUTLER in practising law since he bescame Governor of Massachusetts; and a quaint saying of his in his own justification s quoted in the newspapers. "Governor TALBOT," says BUTLER, "did not stop his woollen mills when Governor; why then, should I stop my law mills when I am Governor?"

The question turns upon, primarily, th provisions of the law. In New York, the Governor cannot leave the bounds of the State without temporarily vacating his office and turning over its authority to be exercised by the Lieutenant-Governor; but in Massachusetts there is no such restriction upon the temporary absence of the chief officer. Thus it is that Governor BUTLER is able to appear as a lawyer in Rhode Island, in Washington, or elsewhere, without violating any statute which he is bound by his official duty to support and enforce.

It is true that in all the States an ancient custom and a traditional notion of public dignity stand opposed to the exercise of any other functions by the man who is clothed with the office of Governor; but we do not say that Gen. BUTLER commits an error when he disregards such a custom and such a tradition. There is no good reason why he should not employ his spare time, after his duties as Governor are all performed, in any useful labor whatever; and no labor can be esteemed more useful than that of a learned, conscientious, and faithful lawyer. But if it were the labor of a carpenter or a farmer, the doing of it would not be unworthy of the Chief Magistrate of a republican commonwealth. That fanciful sense of official dignity which we just spoke of belongs to another age and an other people than ours. But even in England Mr. GLADSTONE loses nothing of the dignity which belongs to the chief ruler of that mighty empire when he goes into the woods with his axe; and Gen. BUTLER does no damage to the glory of Massachusetts if he leaves the Executive office in Boston to argue a law case in Washington, or to defend a party accused in Portland or Philadelphia.

in his hands, might affect the decisions of

other countries a good example in cheap postage and in postal conveniences for popula has lately been experimenting with a new de-It would, however, as we think, be manivice that may possibly find its way at some featly improper for the Governor to act as time into the United States. A few months ago the Post Office Department offered for sale counsel or advocate in cases arising in the courts of the Commonwealth. There the double or reply inland post cards." These cards are not available for foreign mails, an power of his office, and the influences of are of two qualities, the stouter costing a little patronage and party that are concentrated more than the thinner. The cards have an impressed half-penny stamp, the regular postage Judges and jurers to the miscarriage of juson each of their two parts, and doubtiess en able the sender of a letter to increase his chances of getting a prompt reply by thus furdispel some of them. At the same time the such a perversion. Indeed, nothing of the nishing the prepaid answer card at hand the fact must be recognized with greater clear-sort has been alleged against him; and, of moment the other is read. The regular post-

age for both letter and reply is, of course, I penny, or 2 cents; the stout double cards are sold for 1%d., or 3 cents, each; three for 4d., or either in Massachusetts or in any other State But Gen. BUTLER deserves credit in this 8 cents; six for 8d., or 16 cents, and a package matter, as in some others, for stepping out of sixty for 6s. 8d. The thinner cards are 1 vd. each, with slightly diminishing rates for larger of the beaten track. He is not a common place man either as a lawyer or as a citizen quantities, up to 11s, 8d, for a package of 120 and we are glad that his present official oc The experiment made with these double postal cupations do not prevent his farnishing hi cards is singular, and illustrates the commend valuable professional services to those who able anxiety of the Post Office Authorities to require them in other parts of the Union. accommodate their patrons, the people. In

ship in the suggestion of our esteemed con The substitution of steam for sails in the emporary, the Priladelphia Press, that the grain export trade is going on with great rapidity. No longer ago than 1880, sailing ves-Republicans of Ohio nominate Mr. R. B HAYES of Fremont for Governor to succeed seis took out from the port of New York ove MARLES FOSTER of Fostoria, sixty-three million bushels, and steam vessels We are happy to believe that this advice only fifty millions; but the following year the from the Press is in good faith. Our conexports by sail fell off to nincteen millions, and those by steam increased to nearly fifty-four temporary wants to see Hayes run for Governor of Objo again, not because it wants to millions. Last your the shipments by sail ever see him Governor, but because it thinks that dropped to about six millions, while those by the Fraud "is becoming too rapidly forsteam reached about forty millions. It is well known that during the last fiscal year and the one before, the shipments of cereals fell off greatly, on account of short crops; and of

gotten." There is no danger that the Fraud will be forgotten. But if R. B. HAYES could be brought again into prominence as a Republican candidate for public office, he might be made to serve a useful purpose.

The Fraudulent President.

Patriotism seems to rise above partisan

It appears that showers of threatening letters are received by great personages of Europe in these days, and that threats are made to blow up every great building, from the Kremen to Westminster Abbey. But it may be noticed that warnings were not given of the explosions that have actually occurred. The English Government was not warned of the attempt upon the public buildings last week, no was the Russian Government warned of the Winter Palace or the Moscow railroad mine CAVENDESH and BURKE were not warned of their approaching death, nor does Lady FLORENCE DIXIE appear to have been warned that she was to be assailed by two men in women's clothes. We suspect that the writers of the warning and threatening letters of which

It has gone hard with the dentist of this city charged with breaking the jaw of a lady while drawing out her tooth. The jury yester day gave a verdiet in the lady's favor for \$1 200 American dentists have always had a high reputation for skill and carofulness in their busi ess, yet we have read recently of several of them having been muleted in damages by their patients. We presume that, in the presen ase, the jurymon were overcome by their sympathies for the complaining lady,

Within a few days the Governor of New Jersey has affixed his signature to a bill passed by the Legislature requiring that all goods manufactured in the State prison shall be stamped or branded with the name of that institution. This is only one mode of dealing with the problems of convict labor, but it will perhaps, result in enabling those persons wh do not care to encourage such labor when it omes into competition with free work, to avoid doing so through ignorance of the source of the goods they buy.

The State S-nate spent some time in killing bills yesterday. Among the bills that per ished were two regulating the labor of convicts and one prohibiting contract labor in penal in titutions. The bill abolishing the three-bed clause in the Excise law and permitting the Exise Commissioners to grant licenses to sel iquor at their discretion, was also defeated Perhaps the most interesting thing done in the cante, however, was the introduction of a bill providing for the construction of a new aque duct to supply this city with water. Here i emething which intimately concerns every Nev Yorker, and the action of the Legislature on this matter will be watched at every step with intense interest.

Now that it has become apparent to all who cross the ferries to Blooklyn that the great bridge is nearly completed, the question is sked by every one. When will it be opened to the public? To this question the trustees have iven no definite and authoritative reply, bu it has been stated several times of inte by some I them that the bridge will be opened about the first of June. There have been so many inexpected and provoking delays that it would probably surprise a great many persons if th bridge should be opened at the time mentioned. There are indications, however, that this loft; and breezy pathway in the air will ready be at the service of the public during the hot days of the coming summer.

This time it has been in Hoboken, and a woman. Found in the street unconscious, she is thrown into a cell as drunk, and left there without examination or further attention unti morning. Then the Chief of Police discovered that "her face is covered with bruises," and, sending for a surgeon, ascertains that she is suffering from a fracture of the skuil" that is probably fatal.

This is an old story. The police in this city or its vicinity have had the same experience over and over again. But the indifference to human life and suffering displayed by many policemen remains unchanged. "Drunk" i the simplest explanation when a man or woman is found helpless in the street, and to throw the inconscious wretch upon the stone flagging of n noisome cell is the easiest way to dispose o

The New Jersey Legislature ought to be proud of its precocious pages. In carrying off he inkstands, paper knives, and waste paper baskets these boys follow in the footsteps o the distinguished statesmen whom they are paid to serve. Our legislators supply themselves and their families with stationery, fanc oaps, perfumery, cutlery, and other knick knacks at the public expense, and the pages regarding these articles as legitimate prizes for anybody who can lay hold of them, appro priate thom to their own use at the first favorable opportunity. They probably feel that more can be obtained where these came from.

A rule forbidding the drinking of liquor by he employees of a Canada railway has just seen adopted. Such a rule is always in order, but the records of railroad accidents in the United States do not show that drink has been the cause of very many of them. Stupidity carelessness, disobedience, the fatigue of overworked hands, and the intrusting of men will ing to take inborer's wages with work requiring intelligence and a sense of responsibility not likely to be had for the money, have been at the bottom of the majority of the most nota ble mishaps.

Hardly have congratulations been exchanged over the opening of Madagascar ports and towns to American trade before it is learned that the island is in part blockaded by a French squadron, which is significantly "ordered to pare Tamative, the capital, as far as possible Had the intentions of France been known a few weeks earlier, there would perhaps have been more anxious inquiry among Senators a Vashington about the details of the new treaty This compact, however, is really a safe on giving no guarantees of political protection, or of interference in the international relations of Madagascar.

England, which has frequently set some

MID-WEEK ECHOES.

ssession of a handsome er illustrious name railroad accident or otherwise disgraced or disposed of. But take a distinguished name. like that of our Wickhams, for instance The other day a clip from the Paris Figure received by the ex-Mayor stated that "Mr. George Wickham had, late at night, forcibly (acec effraction) broken Into a small nunnery in Paris merchant of Maiden lane, is on a business tour was for some time morally paralyzed by the little slip of paper. A French-speaking friend relieved him at last by proved that the "breaking in" George Wick-Parisian police, who went to pull the numbery in pursuance of his official duties, in connec tion with the new law against religious orders. Who would ever think of a French police office Henry, and in England instead of France. This individual has just been locked up in the clothes on. He claims to be the husband of the

or a cousin of his. The recall of the two Arctic signal parties, one of them at Point Barrow in Alaska, and the other at Lady Frankiin Bay, will be a task of the coming summer. It was or ginally intended that these stations should be kept up until the year 1884, so that the results of their observations might be compared in all respect with those of the rest of the international chain of stations of which they form a part. But last come before the courts. year an attempt to reach the Franklin Bay The Parsee statistician, Mr. J. S. Moore, has party with provisious and stores was bafiled and on several accounts it is deemed well to close up this experiment whenever it shall be found most practicable to do so. The Point

ishment! We are, indeed, without some of these things. THE TARIFF IN 1884.

The Presidential Election to Turn on the ROCHESTER, March 21.-The Republicans intend to make the tariff the main issue in the next Presidential campaign if they possibly can. THE SUN is right in its statement of the consequences that would follow an attempt of the Democrats to fight the battle on a platform hostile to incidental protection and favorable to the extreme doctrine of free trade. In such s contest the Republicans have no doubt the they would carry New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Indiana; and for the plain reason that in the Democratic party in those States there is a strong body of protectionists For example, take New York. It is a great manufacturing State; and all through the hives of industry in the countles west and orth of Albany the men who are employed in the mills and shops generally favor the protection tive policy. There is not a doubt that this issue, thrown into the canvass at the right moment in 1880, helped to give the State to Gar-

it turned the scale in their favor in October in Indiana. But not alone at the West is this change of opinion cropping out. Manufacturing of various kinds is increasing at the South. A great many of the Southern people are abandoning their old free trade ideas, and are adopting the doctrines of Henry Clay on the protection of Amer-

from Hancock; and the Republicans claim that

ican industry. At all events, judging from what the New York leaders say it is evident that the Repub licans have lost faith in the old war issues, and will rely for success in the next Presidential election upon making the free trade controversy the hinge on which the contest shall turn.

Ireland's Friends.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Permit e to express my humble yet conscientious belief as at Irishman, though born on American soil, relative to th actions and views of some Irish fanatics toward Ireland neen wisely suid that experience is a dear lesson There are some Irishmen, however, who learn nothin from experience. By some I mean those who, blinder novement of 1888 to capture Canada was as rational at movement of 1893 to capture Cauada was as rational an act as that which such men as 07 Donovan Rossa and bis followers would have Irishmen commit to day. That the British Government is both cruel and unjust no same man would dare deny. That one Irishmen is equal to a dozon Englishmen, both on the field of battle and in conducting the affairs of the Government, is another truth that history confirms. Yet in view of these facts Irishmen cannot do impossibilities. For the present, at least, I believe, see every man who will stop to consider must believe, that whatever good comes to Irishad by way of bettering her condition must come through lexication. The immortal Ottomed, the greatest leader that the neopic of feeland have ever had, save one, did not be the condition of the condition of Irishad as that of the best best as as monthetenially for Irishad as that of the best best as as most the confidence of England was toward the United States—submission. While the people of Irishad demand a minist simussion, while the people of Irishad demand a minist simussion, while the people of Irishad demand a minist simussion, while the people of Irishad demand a minist simussion, while the people of Irishad demand a minist simussion of justice. I do not dare due into the fature but for the present, the only friends that Irishad have the top who allowed the Irishad have the time of justice. I do not dere due into the fature but for the present, the only friends that Irishad his associates. Irishmen should learn a lesson from the peat, and stand by each other. Condemn everything that is wrong, and listen to the advice of the greatest parliamentariam—field blees him—that the people of Irishad ever had, Charles Stewart Parnell.

Mitorataeny, Vi., March 19.

Janis P. Thompson. act as that which such men as O'Donovan Rossa and b

Sparrows Against Caterpillars.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I see but the Massachusetts L gislature contemplates the estruction of the English sparrows in that State. I do not know what evil these birds have committed to bring down upon them the wrath of Massachusetts, but I do know that they were imported for the purpose of rid ding us of the tent caterpillars which made our streets deous during the summer. They have increased marvellously, and perhaps ma

They have increased marveliously, and perhaps may sometimes occasion annoyance, but the evil from which they relieve it is far greater than any trouble they cause. Frevious to their coming the caterpillars beyon their ravages with the first appearance of the leaves, and kept on till the trees were neturalled of foliage. Hanging from the branches, they filled the air getting into the properties of the control of the properties of the control of the cont

Agricultural Prospects. CHICAGO, March 21.-The wheat and barle; fields in California need rain badly. The fruit and graps yield promises to exceed that of any provious year. In the Yellowatone country the past winter has been favor-able for stockmen. The loss from exposure and cold weather will not exceed five per cent. Reports from cen-tral filmost indicate that the cold sunp has damagad spring wheat and seriously affected the peach prospect.

There is a heavy penalty attached to the No Smith, Jones or Robinson is ever the worse for a namesake of his being hanged, killed in a The ex-Mayor's brother George, a diamond in Europe, and the honorable gentleman hunting up a full copy of the Figure, which ham was not his brother, but an officer of the bearing the name of George Wickham? And now comes another Wickham-this time a Chester County Lunatic Asylum for parading the streets in a state of absolute nudity, and declaring that he could not breathe with any handsomest woman in Philadelphin, and Wall street jokers will now have another chance to worry our genial "Billy" with inquiries whether the above-named Henry is a brother

Dame Rumor has it that the son of a director of one of our largest coal corporations got into difficulties with a woman who claims \$100,000 damages. The father ordered the son to go abroad and took the management of the case into his own hands. He made a vory liberal offer of an annuity, but the woman insists upon \$100,000 eash down. The case is soon to

the reputation of being "a gentleman and a scholar," but he is evidently not a good judge of whiskey. He induiged the other day in a column of newspaper argumentation to demonstrate that the present whiskey glut could have no effect upon the money market, as whiskey was selling at twenty cents a gallon and the whole amount of it on hand did not represent more than \$35,000,000. This is all nonsense. Not a gallon of what is known as "fine whiskeys" can be bought for less than 35 cents plus 90 cents of taxes, while a great deal of it commands 75 cents and even \$1 What he speaks of is known in the trade as spirits, sicohol, and blended whiskeys, which are never put in bond, for they cannot improve with age, and are consequently dealt in from hand to mouth. Not a cent of money is ever loaned upon this kind of spirits, except in the shape of draft discounts, with bills of lading attached. The whole of this business is done upon the cash principle, and its great centres are Peoria, Cincinnati, Chicago, and Baltimore. The sixty or seventy millions of dollars estimated as locked up in the whiskey trade are loaned by the banks upon warehouse certificates or "fine whiskeys kept in bond" in Kentucky, Cincinnati, St. Louis, and the East There are about \$5,000,000 gallons of this kind of stuff on hand against a yearly consumption of not more than 15,000,000 gallons. The yearly consumption of alcohol and blended whiskey amounts probably to about five times

that quantity. The Parisians have invented a new word of the class of "dude," "masher" and similar nonsensical terms. The word is "pehutt." Nobody knows where it came from or what it is supposed to mean. It is pronounced in a kind of a hissing way, and sounds like the familiar eall for a waiter or a cab driver. It drove the old word chie almost out of existence. Instead of saying "M. or Mme. So-and-so chic," the Parisian says now, "M. or Mme. has du pelatt," The "pehutt" is considered to be something far superior to the old "chie." and at the same time more eleverly loose or Lossely clever than the old "chien " They cannot determine what the pchutt consists of, but they will tell you who has it and who has not who has too much of it and who has too little. They say, for instance, that the Due de Morny and Mme. Sarah Bernbardt have too much of it, and that the Prince de Sagon and Gen. de Galliffet have just the right amount of it The pehatt does not refer to pursons only. It is, for instance, very pehutt for a woman morphinize herself; but it is not pehutt for a man to drink absinthe or beer. There is pehutt in the way of harnessing your horses. bootmaker, of ordering a dinner, as there is pehutt in the clubs you belong to and the political and religious opinions you profess.

There will be no business done to-morrow in Wall street. The Stock Exchange etiquette was observed as strictly as ever by a Hebrew member of the Board making the proposition that the Exchange should adjourn over Good Friday. The proposition was carried om, con, So it will be all driving poker playing and general feasting tomorrow, though it is to be feared that in all this there will not be as much cheerfulness as in former years. Nobody makes any money in the street nowadays, and a great many lose much more than they can afford to. Even the brokers who do not speculate, but limit themselves strictly to the commission business, are breaking down under the heavy load of office expenses and an absolute absence of any orders. Still the street does best to brace up, and the price of the seats in the Board fell but \$4,000 from the highest figure it reached. They were sold pretty freely of late, but were bought up as fast as offered. The last one was bought by Eugene E. Dewey, the handsome and popular Cali fornian, for \$28,000. That will probably permanently settle him in his native city of New York, which he had so long deserted for Paris and San Francisco.

The low prices brought by the sale of Adolf Kohn's pictures show, once more, that there is really a serious decrease in the willingness of the public to spend money upon luxuries. The increase of the import duties on works of art eads everybody to suppose that the pictures already imported would gain in value. Instead of that they appear to be losing. Picture dealers say that the importation will be considerably reduced next summer and remain quite low till a revival of public demand becomes marked again. Mr. Kohn is retiring from busines and has sold his interest in it to his young partner, L. D. Crist, a nephew of Charles Delmonic Mr. Kohn will be Mr. Crist's agent abroad,

News from San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 14.-Only day before resterday the city of Oakland, so strongly Republica that the memory of man runneth not to the contrar Martin, banker, and son in law of the late celebrated Henry S. Foote, ex-Governor and ex United States Sen ator of Mississippi, is the lucky man. He has 200 mg jority in a city of 45,000 inhabitants that usually give from 1,200 to 1,500 Republican majority.

Rain, rain is the substance of Western prayer. While

the East is deluged, everything is dry here. 'Tis not the California of twenty years ago. Three fifths of the popu lation are of European birth, and control the money bags. Up to 1852 the population was American born, know not who controls the Sandwich Island free tarif sugar monopoly, but the names have a foreign sound.

The current money upon this coast is gold and silver.
Chinamen drive a profitable trade by sweating, fling and splicing the United States coin. Great caution must be used in making silver and gold change. We asked why Chinese detectives were not employed to detect Chinese coin clippers. The reply was, "All are in it and the detective would be murdered." We asked a Chi man how he liked the Chinese Anti-Emigration law He said: " Belly good, belly good; we here now can g

" The New Postage Stamp.

Washington, March 21 .- Third Assistant Postmaster General Basen has returned to the American Bank Note Company one of the designs thought to be most appropriate for the new two-cent postage stamps with a request that it be worked over, in order to simplify the lettering. The designs submitted all hear the heaf of Washington. The selection of the stamp may not be made for some weeks. AWAITING SINEWS OF WAR.

The Rhode Island Canvass Lagging for Want of Money-Ring Workers Ask for Sugar. PROVIDENCE, March 21.—The political situation grows more interesting. There is a par-tial hitch in the independent programme and a disturbance in the ranks of the regulars. The independent candidates, with the exception of ex-Gov. Sprague, are non-committal on the matter of acceptance. They had not up to this evening been officially notified of their nominations, and said that until that formality occarred they would say nothing. The fact is that they have not yet learned that any of the funds which are positively necessary for the campaign have been raised or promised. Small as the State is, it requires

sary for the campaign have been raised or promised. Small as the State is, it requires about \$10,000 on each side to get the political mechanism in working order. Messar, Charles H. George and Warren R. Perce say they will not be made responsible for the campaign expenses, and until they are assured that they will not be called on to shoulder the bills they will decline to secept the nominations. It is said that the necessary campaign funds are to be contributed by Massachusetts, Maine, and Connecticut people.

The row in the Ring camp is on account of the fadince of the State Central Committee to get to work in earnest. The Socratary is said to have been ill so much of late that he is not able to attend to nis business, while the Chairman does nothing. A town manager came in to get his instructions on Tuesday, saying that with a proper amount of sugar he could carry West Greenwich for Bourn by fifteen majority. He could get no information, and went home disgusted, saying that if the man agers did not come to see him the town would go for Sprague. This indicates how closely matters have been figured down. West Greenwich is quite a respectable place, and the estimated majority for the Ring is less than twenty. A special meeting of the State Central Committee is to be heid to morrow to readjust matters. More life must be infused into the Bourn campaign or the battle will be lost. It is proposed to make Eugener T. Warner the Socretary, and to drum up those who have contributed to the general fund in the past. The usual jointien "suckers" and hangers on are thirsting for money, and knowing the situation, wildemend plenty of cash before going to work. Those who have been accustomed to get their points from ex-Postmaster Brayton are told by him that he got through when the Convention made its noninations. Bourn was his candidate, and he secured that gentleman's nomination in the face of great opposition from another section of the Ring and none but a master hand at the helm can save the ship.

THE STAR ROUTE TRIAL.

End of Brady's Examination-The Testimon of Gen. William T. Sherman.

WASHINGTON, March 21 .- At the opening of the Starroute trial this morning Judge Wylie announced that he had decided to admit the question put to the witness Gen. Brady yes-terday as to whether he had given the Price drafts to Walsh. The defence excepted to the decision, and Brady, when the question was repeated, declared that he had not given the drafts to Walsh, and had never seen the papers until last Friday. Mr. Bilss then questioned

drafts to Waish, and had never seen the papers until last Friday. Mr. Bliss then questioned the witness as to his attempt to borrow \$30,000 worth of Chattanooga stock from Walsh without security. Mr. Bliss explained that his object was to show the nature of the relations between Brady and Waish. Brady bought the stock. A long technical examination concerning the reasons for various orders relating to the Star routes followed. The witness again denied the conversation about the books imputed to him by Rerdell.

On the redirect examination by Mr. Wilson the witness said he had little knowledge of the details of the Second Assistant's office. There were a number of subdivisions, and the heads of these subdivisions were responsible for the correct performance of the dities of the offices. Gen. Wm. T. Sherman was then called to the stand and examined by Mr. Ingersoll. He identified a petition connected with the lawins White River route as Learning his enclosement, and described the condition of the country through which the route ran and his reasons for endorsing the petition. To his mind the service was necessary, and its increase to a daily service saved the army the expense of a line of couriers. Gen. Sherman described the Thornburg and Custer massacres, and said that he urged with all his might the increase of the mail service generally in that section, because he regarded it as an opening wedge in the settlement of the Indian question. The circumstances of the establishment of the Deniver stage line were related by the witness, and he declared that such the suppression of Indian raids. He instanced the result of cutting off Sitting Bull's communication with the rest of his tribe, and said that, from being a terrible warrior, he had been reduced to a harmless old man. Any man who drove a stage over the route from Tres Alamos to Clifton in 1878 for less than \$50 a day was, in witness's judgment, a fool, for, nithough the Apaches were as well known out there as grizzlies or cinnamon bears or other varminis, they w

shown the places where two or three carriers had been killed on that route. The skeletons of the animals were visible.

Representative Horace F. Page of California was called but did not respond, and the defence not being prepared to proceed furth day, the court adjourned until to-morrow.

PRAYER IN THE JURY ROOM.

The Devotional Exercises that Preceded the Acquittal of Bukes,

A reporter of the Pittsburgh Commercial Gatte has had an interview with George Washington Breakiron of Breakneck, Bullskin township, one of the jurors in the Dukes case. Breakiron protested that he did the best he knew how, and was innocent, before God of any wrong intention. What was the first thing you did after retiring to the

Vell sir, we prayed." "Who suggested the idea of praying?" asked the re-

porter.

"Did Amalong pray!"
"No sir: not out loud anyhow. He said we had better pray; they had done it in that Low trial and he thought we ought to do it too. Clawson was one of the four charen members on the jury and he prayed out foud. church members on the jury and he prayed out lond.

Did you pray:
No. sir; that's something I never could do; but I've
often wished I was a good Christian.

How long did Chawen pray:
I don't know, sir, but we was down on our knees a

Then we talked the got all there's were there's were the several these several the got the weather the got the

could."
What did you decide us to the shooting?"
'We thought it was done pretty much in self-defence

Senator Tabor and the Drummer. From the Kansas City Times.

They tell a new story now on Senator Tabor of Colorado. It is related that, when Tabor was on the Kansas Pacific train going to Washington to take his seat, he met a licerew drammer who had known him some time by reputation. To pass the time they engaged in a game of seven-up. The play was even until the close of the second game, when the drammer received four kings and an eight spot. A queen was turned up, "tirent Gold." said the drammer. Mr. Dabor, I vish! it was boker. If ve vas dayin boker I vood het you my whole bundelt." How much is your bundle " asked the noble Senator

from Colorado.
"Two boundred and fifty dollars," replied the drummer,
"W.B." replied Talor, if you give me the quoen
which is turned. I will goyou,
"Tun," said the drummer, and Tabor picked up the

outcome. Showing the drummer, and Tabor picked up the queen.

Dot ees a shinap," whispered the drummer, showing his hand to a man in the next seat.

I should smile, "answered the man laconically." Vood you like to be! some more. Measter Dabor!" asked the commercial tourist with an instinuting smile. "Yee," said the noble Scantor. "I have a fair hand! will make it \$500."

I had only fifty, "repited the drummer, and he made his bet good for \$800." What haf you got, Meester Dabor!"

Dabor!"

Four aces," answered Colorado's Invortie sim, show ing the fatal one-spots. The drummer was perfectly paralyzed, and was unable to speak, while the noble semator stowed the pot in his togs—showly drawing a cigar from his pocket. Colorado's favorite was shout to light up and withdraw, when the drummer recovered his sense of speech. Leaning forward he said. "Ect behalf right, Meester Dabor von that you he money square but great field! Mr. Dabor, vot had der g veen to do mit four aces?"

Mineral Waters of Yellowstone Park. WASHINGTON, March 21.-The Secretary of

washington, March 21.—The Secretary of the Intertor has received a jetter from Surgeon Heiz mann, calling attention to the great theraponical value of the mineral waters contained in the numerous springs with which the value atoms fark abounds, and recommending that it was a contained in the numerous springs with which the value atoms of Fark abounds, and recommending that it was a surgeon of the privilege of using all the waters.

Tree Culture at the Capital.

WASHINGTON, March 21.—Prof. Baird has is sued a circular in behalf of the Smithsonian Institution and the Biological Society for the purpose of securing statistics with regard to the trees, abrula, and bettaceouplants growing in the public grounds of the city.

RUNBEAMS

-In a recent lecture in London Me. Pfounder, who lived fourteen years in Japan, do nonneed a large portion of Japanese art manufactured for foreign markets as "meretricious ruboish." He further said that the decoration of intive houses always showed a distinctive character, according to the tast

-It appears from a report of the general direction of the Crown lands in Italy that more than 60,000 small proprietors have been expelled on account of mability to pay the taxes. Several Deputies, in consequence, have prayed the Minister of Finance to brin forward the bill for the about ion of the quote

-The London Daily News, in an article or dresses at the court drawing room, says. Brocade re-mains in the ascendant as the favorite material for the linked sweetness, long drawn out, of trains for court dresses. Shot satins come next in order of favor, though they stand first in order of merit, he reason of the artistic softness of their changing hues '

-"Away, then," said Prof. Parish to the thirty five young women to whom he was giving diplomas, as graduates of the Philadelphin Woman's Medical Unites, "with the faliacious reasoning that woman may with propriety devote her expabilities to the study of the his or the rose, the spider of the facilities to the study of the his or the rose, the spider of the facilities to the study of the his or the rose, the spider of the facilities to the study of the facilities to the spider of the facilities of the spider of the spider of the spider.

-The island of Foula, about twenty miles west of Shelland, and containing about 300 inhabitants, has been fooisted by continuous storms from the main-land during the whole of this year until Saintlay, March 3, when a bent managed to reach it with provisions. The people were found to be in a terrible state of destitution, and many of their must have been starved to

The yearly income Wagner's heirs will derive from his royalty upon performances of operas is calculated at \$15.000, exclusive of what "Parsifal "may yield. During his lifetime Wagner received \$135,000 from the Hoval Theatre at Berlin alone. Instead of erect-ing a monument, it has been proposed to collect a fund-for the maintenance of the theatre at Bayreuth. King Louis of Bayaria is to educate Wagner's son -Earl Granville's sister, Ludy Georgina

Fullarton, has made an appeal for old clothes for the west of Ireland, where she says, in some cases women and children cannot leave the house for want of clothing. So far as Donegal is concerned. this reflects grave discredit on the, even at this time, well-to-do province of Usater, of which it forms a county. Lady Georgian became a Roman Catholic. She is well known as a writer. -A few days ago the attention of Mr. Martin Small, a farmer in the parish of Shapwick, in England, was called by his shepherd to one of the sheep, all

along the back of which grass was springing up It is conjectured that the numbi, having been supplied with hav, had lain down on some of it, and the seeds mixing with the wool, germinated through the sheep having been exposed to rain for a very long period. —The Deutsche Zeitung of New Orleans says that Porficio Diaz, ex-President of Mexico, is of German descent. His grandfather was a resident of Mayence and here the name of Dietz. He embrated and fire

actited in New Orleans, where he lived for an extended period. From there he went to the city of Mexico and acquired a large fortune through the importation of canary birds. He married, and his grandson becau -A hungry little girl was begging in Des Moines. A man dropped a five cent piece into her hand. A tramp came along, told the cidid that he had caten othing in a week, and so impressed her with his greater distress that she forgot her own, and gave him the con

Then he went to the nearest groggery and bought a glass of whiskey. The climax of the story is a tremendons whipping, given to the tramp by the origina donor of the nickel. -It is well known that the wine harvest last year was scanty in Italy, but compared to that of France there is no reason to complain. In France scarce-ity 30,883,522 hectolitres were obtained, while in Italy there were 32,562,448 hectolitres. The harvest in France

was less by 3.252.383 hectolitres than that obtained there in 1881, while in Italy it was greater by 5,023,760 hecto-litres than the average production, though below the production of exceptionally good years. -Lord Coleridge, who has promised to visit this country next fall as the guest of the bar, has consented to preside at the dinner to be given to Henry Irving before his departure to play here. A similar complimentary banquet was given to the comedian Tools or his visit, at which the Earl of Roschery presided. The dinners given to Thackeray on the eve of his first visit to the United States some thirty years ago, and to Dickens at St. George Hall, Liverpool, in 1869, when his

health was proposed by Lord Dufferin in a speech rivalling in eloquence and grace that of Lord Lytton at the London banquet, will be long held in remembra -Dr. Monroe is a curious old hermit in Arizona. He is the only dweller in Rucker Valley. At the back of his cable some sacks were bung, as though carclessly, but when drawn uside the opening of a lunnel was disclosed. This secret passage was 120 feet long, arched with stones, enlarged to a considerable chamber in the centre, and represented years of hard work by the owner. He had arranged a keg of gunpowder, with a fuse ready to be lighted, so that, in case his enemies discovered him in this retreat, he could blow them and himself to pieces. The foes were im-aginary, of course, but he firmly believed in their ex-

istence, though sane on all other matters. -The Emperor William invariably wears his military uniform when at home. His study over-looks the Unter den Linden. While at his writing table he loosens the upper buttons of his double breasted coat and, throws back the lapels but every day when the troops march past he linstily buttons stands in the window, in full view of the soldiers. A visitor, noting the trouble he took, asked him why he was so particular to button even the top button of his "My soldiers," said the Emperor, seen me with my coat unbuttoned, and I do not intend they ever shall. For, let me tell you, it is the one button

left anbuttoned that is the raise of an army -A giantess, Marian Wedde by name, is being exhibited in Manchester, England. Prior to the burning of the Albambra Theatre, London, Marian ap-peared at that house as the leader of a troop of Amazons, and she is now styled the Giant Amazon Queen. She is S feet 2 inches in height, and as she is only 17 years of age she may attain still greater proportions. It is stated that since she came to England in July of last year she has grown four inches. Marian is of German national-ity, having been born at Benkendorf, in Germany, on the 31st of January, 1866. Her parents are persons of ordinary stature, and although her prothers and sisters are tail, none of them are much over six feet. Marian ap-pears well proportioned, is stated to be in perfect health, and to be well educated and intelligent.

-The circus rider Giuseppe Chiarini, whose name is known all over the world, has met with one of the saddest accidents possible. While performing in a Japanese city, not long since, he sustained a very severe fail from a horse. Doctors advised him not to mount a horse again for some time and to confine his seif to a dark room, to avert a threatened inflammation of the eyes. Disregarding their counsel, he went to Laigon (Cochin China) with his troupe, to give a series of equestrian spectacles, and there both rode in the rin, and exposed bleeves to the giaring smilght. In a few days the inflammation declared itself violently. One of his eyes was taken out, with the hope that by so doing the other might be saved; but the operation was withou good result, and he is now entirely and hopolessly blind

-Great preparations are being made for the commemoration in Rome of the fourth centenary of the birth of Raphael. The programme drawn up by the committee sets forth that on the morning of the 28th inst all the associations and the members of all the art institutions in Rome are to assemble on the Capitol, and go theore in procession to the Pantheon, to place a cronze bust of the great painter in the niche close to bis tomb. In the afternoon the Academy of St. Luke are to hold a solemn commemoration in the hall of the iloratii and Curiatii, on the Capitoi, at which a discourse in honor of Raphael will be delivered by the Comment tore Quirino Leone, Secretary of the Academy. The Royal Philharmonic Society will then sing a grand can-tata-composed expressly for the occasion by the Macstro Faicht. In the evening the Trastevere quarter is to be brilliantly illuminated. At the Costanzi Theatre toolegaz would of some of Raphael's principal works, such as he rescors in the Valican, Mount Parnessus, the School of Athens, and the Fire in the Borgo, are to be given, under the direction of a committee of artists. The receipts at Costanzi are to be set apart toward a fund for execting

monument to Raphael in one of the piazzas of Rome -Mark Twain finds two glasses of champages admirable for lossening the tongue and a happy inspiration for an after-dimer speech; but his expe-rience has been that wine closs the brain for mental work, and he can never write to his own satisfaction ffer drinking even one glass. He likes tobacco as a ethnutam: Oliver Wendell Holmes prefers an entirely multisturbed and unclouded brain for mental work un-stimulated by anything stronger than tea or coffee un-affected by tobacco or other drogs. His families are best under his control in the forenous, between break-fast and hunch. The only intellectual use he can that in stimulants is the quickened mental action they produce when taken in company. He thinks diese which thus reach the brain may remain after the elicatics has ceased. W. D. Howells never ness tobacce, except "a self defensive eigerette," where a great many other per-sons are emoking and when he takes wine it weakens are work and his working force next morning. In Abbutt nees neither alcohol nor tobacco. Mat Abbott uses neither alreaded nor telescoe. Matthew Arnold-drinks claret babitually and it suits into The late George M. Beard found steeled benunding and late theorge M. Bearn Island Matter, and coffee had an effect precisely the reverse. Find Blackle takes wine to diarpon his appetite, but never as a stimulant for intel-Wilkle Collins says that he is nerved and supposed by tomorro. Thomas A Edwon is to iently ineffect to emoking or drinking but gets inspira-tion from chewing totacco. Gadatone regards wire, in modurate quantities, as necessary to but at the tion of

the greatest intellectual exertion, but he detests tobacce.